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MUSH-AND-MILK.

BY S. C. TRACY.

Oh, the flavor, sweet and rare,
Of the simple farmer fare,
Mush-and-milk, the wholesome diet
Of the life so pure and quiet!

Clang the realm of table show?
Get the breeze, Delmonico?
Out, ye modern viands flat,
"A la" this and "a la" that!

Give me back the table bright
With its bowls so clean and white,
Iron spoons, in hands so manful,
Milk so brown, by the pailful!

Oh, the fields of golden maize!
Oh, the hay-yon rustic days!
Nibblers pale, in rustling oak,
What know ye of mush-and-milk?

Once again, in foreign lands,
O'er my head, I clasp my hands,
Giving thanks for all my years,
Mush-and-milk! I still revere thee.

Oh, the rose cheeks it gave!
Oh, the brain, so strong and brave!
Mush-and-milk, that raised the latest
Of the nobles and the greatest.

Counter-men, ye in the store,
From the town, ye of low grade,
Wide-awake knaves, stunted and crazed,
Ask the question, how the mazed—

Oh! ye hearty life of old,
Get to the help of gruel and gold!
Seek again the primitive fare,
Know the medicine, love the manly!

—Dartmouth College.

PERFUMERY.

The perfumer's trade is much more extensive than might be supposed. In the world of fashion a whole harem are devoted to the multifarious duty of toilet, seeking by the fragrance which they confer to please those around them. At one time or less the public is profound ignorance of the extensive use of the dainty exiling, but of late medicinal chemists have had issue of this kind which have been of distinctly advantageous to the community, and doubt of its being carried on by the inexperienced.

There are four distinct ways of obtaining the perfumes of plants and flowers, namely, expression, distillation, maceration, and enfleurage. The manner of the substance determines which of these methods should be employed. The first, or that the simplest — expression — is only adapted where the plant or flower contains an abundant supply of the volatile or essential oil, which contains the scent. The outer rind of the lemon, orange, and citron are treated in this manner, the bark, put into a bag, is laid on a perforated plate, and then screw-pressure. When the oil is squeezed out, it is left to stand for a time that the water contained in it may separate. After this it takes place, and is poured off, strained, and ready for use for these purposes.

Certain flowers, chiefly seed, for cloves, cinnamon, herbs, seeds, and flowers which do not lose their scent with heat, process is the best result without much trouble. However, this process would be simply ruinous in the case of some of the more delicate and finely perfumed flowers. To prevent the scent thus extracted from acquiring a singed smell, the still is heated by means of steam in this country, an improvement on the French plan, where the fire is applied direct.

Maceration, on account of its simplicity and suitableness for so many different kinds of flowers is much used. A quantity of the finest purified lard-suet is placed with purified lard in a scrupulously clean steam-pan. After the fat has been melted and freed of impurities the flowers are thrown in, and are allowed to remain from twelve to twenty-eight hours. Then the liquid fat is strained, fresh flowers are added, and the process is repeated as often as may be considered necessary, the resulting pomatum being known as six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four, according to its strength. Perfumed fat is obtained in the same manner, by using the finest olive-oil instead of lard and suet.

The last method, enfleurage, though little practised by English perfumers, yields a far superior article to any of the others. The most perfumed flowers only are treated in this way, because the process is both expensive and troublesome. Square shallow frames with glass bottoms are covered over with a layer of clarified fat, and above this the flowers are laid. The frames are next enclosed in a glass box, and allowed to stand until the fat has absorbed all the odor, when the flowers are replaced by a fresh lot. They are renewed again and again, sometimes for as long a period as a month, the process being carried on in a similar manner to that of maceration. The pomatum obtained is then melted in the open air, and the liquid fat, which

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 9, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS EGLAND, Johnstown.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance lecturer but who dont believe in Prohibition, says: "A man must prohibit whisky himself; the law can't do it for him." So a man must abolish poverty for himself. Henry George can't do it for him.

THE State Convention of the Union Labor and Greenback party was held at Williamsport on Wednesday last and a State ticket nominated. Charles S. Keyser, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Henry L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg, for State Treasurer.

THE theatre at Exeter, England, took fire on last Monday evening during the performance of "Rominy Rye". The occupants of the pit after an awful struggle escaped, but many of them were frightfully injured. There was only one way of escape from the gallery and the rush to get out was terrific. Scores were trodden under foot and suffocated. A fire escape was brought to the window and by that means many inside were rescued. Sixty corpses have been removed from the ruins and the number of lives lost is estimated at over one hundred.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois, which met at Ottowa on Tuesday did not deliver an opinion either on that day or on Wednesday in the case of the seven Chicago Anarchists who are under sentence of death. It has been so long since they were convicted that even if the verdict of the jury is sustained, the moral effect of the verdict and sentence will be measurably lost through the law's delay. The sense of the enormity of their crime, has in a measure worn away, and their long imprisonment, pending the decision of their appeal, has led to a certain amount of indifference to the public mind as regards the result.

BEN BUTLER is always picturesque as well in war as in peace, and has just eclipsed all his previous performances by proposing that the surplus in the treasury shall be given to the soldiers of the Union until their wants are satisfied, and then, if there is any left, he would divide it generously among the soldiers of the late Confederacy. Ben is now surely a candidate again for the Presidency and thus makes a sweeping bid for the votes of the boys in blue and the boys in gray. Butler's platform for catching votes at the North and at the South is like the newly invented trap of a Southern darkey who described it as being so peculiar in its construction that it would "ketch de coon a goin or a comin."

SATURDAY was the last day for the redemption of the trade dollars. The original coinage of these dollars amounted to about thirty-six millions. Only about eight millions have been presented for redemption. Most of the remainder went to China in the course of trade, and have been recoined or otherwise utilized there; but undoubtedly there are still a good many "trades" floating about in this country, or hidden away in stockings in the rural districts by persons who have never heard of the Redemption Act. It is possible, but not probable that Congress may extend the time for redemption. If not, the only thing that holders of "trades" can do with them hereafter will be to sell them for old silver.

WE said last week that the Democratic State Convention at Allentown had made no mistake in its nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer. The Erie *Dispatch*, the leading Republican paper in that section of the State, endorses the nomination of J. Ross Thompson, of that city, for the Supreme Judgeship in the following handsome and complimentary terms:

"The citizens of Erie and of the entire Northwest, without distinction of party, will be gratified at the splendid compliment bestowed on our townsman, Colonel J. Ross Thompson, by the Democratic State Convention in tendering him the nomination for the Supreme Judgeship. He is a candidate who has deserved the highest honors which his party has to bestow and he will unquestionably command the united and enthusiastic support of the Pennsylvania Democracy. The Erie Democracy ought to give Colonel Thompson an ovation upon his return to the city."

Coming to the Eastern part of the State where B. J. McGrann, the candidate for State Treasurer, lives, the Lancaster *New Era* a well known Republican journal, speaks of that gentleman as follows:

We congratulate our good-looking friend, Mr. Bernard J. McGrann, on the honor thrust upon him by the Allentown Convention. The nomination for State Treasurer is a most deserved compliment to his ability and honesty, and to his inflexible devotion to his party. Of course we would not like to wager a heavy amount on his election, but, at the same time, even though the honor is more complimentary than anything else, we are glad the honor has come to one so eminently deserving of it.

IN view of the fact that it is now almost an impossible matter in any Court in the country to convict a wealthy man of a criminal offense, while men who are poor and without any political influence are promptly disposed of and sent to the penitentiary on a fast train, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* moralizes as follows:

The difficulty which attends upon all attempts to secure punishment or exposure for the knavery which has been successfully perpetrated by very rich men, was never more apparent than at present. The decision of the United States Court at California which practically shuts off the attempt to find out exactly where that $2,000,000 of Central Pacific funds spent in connection with legislation, went to, is the latest example of the sort; but others like it have been prominent this year.

Some months ago, two of the Standard Oil men were convicted of conspiracy at Buffalo. The dilatory motions always at the command of rich clients have secured the result of nothing being done for a space of time almost equal to that in which the humble Washington county miners in this vicinity gave themselves up and served out their sentence for the same offense. A like delay seems to have been interposed to save Sharp from prison; while Ives' robbery of sundry corporations to the tune of millions still defies justice. At the same time a law of the United States authorizing suits against the holders of fraudulently issued Pacific railway stock remains a dead letter.

All these things, together with a host of less signal instances, serve to emphasize the enormous advantages which dishonest wealth has at present over the public at large. Until our laws are able to provide prompt and sure punishment for rich rascality as well as poorer and more ordinary vice, the danger of revolutionary sentiments among the classes who perceive the injustice of these things, will be a vital one.

THE Philadelphia *Record* of Monday last, in speaking of the prohibited meeting which took place on Sunday on the hill of Ballycoree, Ireland, and which is referred to at length in a Dublin dispatch elsewhere published, says:

"More than fifty years ago the great Irish agitator Daniel O'Connell was imprisoned because he had called a meeting of Irish men and women at Clontarf, near Dublin, although the assembly, having been prohibited by the Government, was never in fact held. Yesterday there took place in County Clare—O'Connell's first constituency—a scene which must have vividly recalled to the older individuals in the throng the time when prison doors were swinging night and day to admit the patriotic sons of Ireland. This prohibited meeting on the hill of Ballycoree may be far more effective in arousing popular sentiment in favor of liberty for Ireland than a score of permitted gatherings of a similar nature could have been. In seeking ostensibly to check disorderly manifestations among the people, the soldiery and constabulary whose commanders now rule Ireland are really helping on the cause which they oppose and contemn. The people of Great Britain would not long hesitate to exercise their power over the Government in behalf of freedom if it should once be manifested that the destruction of liberty, and not the preservation of public order, is the mission of the troops and special officers now quartered upon Ireland."

MAHONE and Riddleberger who were once as thick as two thieves, but who are now as belligerent as Kilkenny cats, were the plaintiff and defendant in the order of their names as above stated, in a case tried before a Virginia court at Woodstock, on Tuesday last. Mahone had brought suit against Riddleberger on a note for $500 given in 1881, which Mahone alleged was for borrowed money. Riddleberger's defense was that the money was given to him for general campaign purposes and that he had expended it for the benefit of the party. His testimony in the case was rich, rare and racy, and among other things he intimated that Mahone had committed perjury. The trial terminated in a disagreement of the jury. There was another case on the trial list between the same parties in which Mahone seeks to recover $1,000 for money loaned, but it was continued until the next term of court, when two such rogues as Mahone and Riddleberger fall out the true inwardness of Virginia politics when they were at the helm stands a fair chance of being exposed, and when that is done it affords interesting reading.

SIMON CAMERON arrived at New York on the steamship Servia on Monday last on his return from a two months' trip to England and Scotland. He says he enjoyed excellent health during his absence and had a good time generally. To a newspaper reporter who attempted to interview the General at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, he is represented as saying with emphasis: "I don't know anything about politics and I wouldn't tell you if I did. I don't know whether or not my son wants to be Chairman of the next Republican National Committee and I don't care. I didn't see Blaine in England and didn't try to; didn't hear anything about him and don't know anything about him." It is very evident that Simon don't feel much interest in Blaine. Nor did he ever do so for it was his son Don who so managed the Pennsylvania delegation at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, as to defeat Blaine and nominate Hayes. Blaine has a vivid recollection of that disastrous turn in his political fortunes and estimates the Camerons, father and son, accordingly.

THE London *Times* estimates that Great Britain will require during the coming year from 136,000,000 to 152,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat for the use of her people, and that fully 100,000,000 bushels will be taken from the United States.

SINCE the Charleston earthquake a little over a year ago 6956 residences and other buildings have been rebuilt or repaired, and 271 new buildings erected at a total cost of $4,370,000.

The Platform.

THE following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Allentown last week:

First—That we renew our allegiance to the principles and declaration of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, which Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the party, heartily endorsed, declaring in his letter of acceptance: "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same; so plain a statement of Democratic faith, and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people need no supplement or explanation." To these principles he has faithfully adhered in all his public utterances. We further affirm the platform adopted by our State convention of 1886, and in view of the existing condition of the public treasury we demand with emphasis that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that the current and unnecessary increase going on beyond the needs of the Government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports in accordance with the foregoing declarations.

Second—That we fully endorse the administration of President Cleveland. Wise, sagacious and patriotic, he has restored confidence to the business interests of the country in the Democratic party, has directed the financial affairs of the Government with apt ability, has strengthened the public credit and thereby given us a period of great industrial and commercial prosperity. Apprehension in the minds of some that the advent of our party to the control of the Federal Government would be dangerous has been dispelled. Our people are more contented and well-to-do than in years, and more respected than ever by other nations. His period of administration has been pure, economical and fearless, and meets the approval of all fair-minded and conservative citizens.

Third—We recognize the material benefits which this country has received from immigration. We endorse the legislation of Congress against the importation of contract labor and to compel the return of paupers and criminals. We commend the national administration for its efforts to rigidly enforce these laws, and while we are opposed to any illiberal restrictions, we favor such additional measures of regulation as may be found necessary.

Fourth—We favor liberal pensions to deserving Union soldiers and sailors, and refer to the action of the present administration in adding to the pension rolls a larger number than was ever before placed thereon within a corresponding period, while at the same time protecting the treasury from fraudulent claims as proof of this fact.

Fifth—We point with pride to the fact that since the Democratic party has been in power in any branch of the Federal Government, not one acre of the public lands has been granted to corporations, nor has any land grant been revived or extended.

Sixth—The failure of the State revenue bill, after it had been carefully perfected and nearly unanimously passed by both branches of the Legislature, was a crime against the majority of the Commonwealth, whereby the people must pay $1,000,000 annually in taxation that should and would have been paid by the corporations, and the failure of the State administration to attempt any correction of the wrong doing or exposure of the fraud or criminal neglect condoned a crime against both authority and people, and confessed the supremacy of ring rule in Pennsylvania.

Seventh—That we reaffirm our declaration in favor of the passage of such legislation as will properly enforce the provisions of article 17 of the State constitution, relative to corporations, to prevent improper discrimination and equalize taxation.

Eight—That we denounce the action of the last Republican Legislature in the defeat of the bill for the relief of the producers and refiners of oil in the oil district of the State, known as the Billingsley bill, as being in the interest of monopoly and against the interest of the people of that large section of the State.

Ninth—The Democratic party sympathizes with the oppressed of all nations and in all movements having for their object the attainment of the blessings of local self-government such as are enjoyed by the people of this Union as the result of the enforcement of democratic policy. The granting of home rule to Ireland is due as the acknowledgement of a sacred inherent right, and the gallant struggle for the accomplishment of this long delayed act of justice under the magnificent leadership of Gladstone and Parnell commends itself to the moral support of the American people. It is our earnest wish that the efforts of these distinguished statesmen may soon be crowned with success.

We still hold to the ancient doctrine of the party that the preservation of the rights of the people demands that we should look with jealousy upon monopolies and restrict corporate power within its proper sphere, and we heartily approve the action of the national administration in reclaiming and throwing open to the people for settlement 100,000,000 acres of lands which, through artifice and fraud, were wrongfully held by corporations, having been forfeited to the people by failure to comply with the conditions of the grants.

No Place for Henry George.

When Henry George goes out among the farmers he does not find the enthusiastic audience he encounters in the city slums. He talked to 2,500 countrymen at Wilkes-Barre the other day, but by the time he got through less than 250 remained to hear him. If his theory of making land pay all the taxes were put in practice here in Lancaster county, what would the result be to our now thrifty farmers? They would find all the burden of supporting the Government laid on their own shoulders, and in a few years their broad acres would be in the hands of alien owners. This is a bad county in which to preach such doctrines. Our wealth is in our farms, the finest in the world, made so by honest toil and well regulated thrift. To ask the farmers who are the organizers of the Lititz fair, and will be its most numerous supporters, to hearken to doctrines that mean the destruction of their nearest and dearest rights is a step as unwise as it is uncalled for. Lancaster county is the last place where the pernicious doctrines of this archagitator should be heard. Our people are happy and content. They live on the results of their own labor and not on that of others: neither do they want others to live on their earnings or be taxed to support socialists and communists. Why disturb the existing condition of things? Why introduce dissatisfaction and perhaps disorder where all is now contentment and quiet? The farmers of Lancaster county are not thieves, and they do not desire thieves to prey upon them. To bring Henry George here would be a grievous mistake.—*Lancaster New Era*.

—Now is the time to build your carp pond. Don't leave it off until next spring, or next fall, but build it now, and next spring you will be that much ahead. The following little item we clip from the Bedford *Gazette*. Four years ago Mr. S. J. Boose, of Somerset county, went into the carp raising business, beginning with twenty small minnows. Now he has fish measuring 25 inches in length and weighing from six to eight pounds. Last year's spawn measured from eight to ten inches, and this years crop can be numbered by the thousand.

Sketches of the Nominees.

Colonel J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, Pa., nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been one of the leading attorneys of Pennsylvania for twelve years, standing at the head of the Erie bar during the greater part of that time. Colonel Thompson comes of good judicial stock, his father, Chief Justice James Thompson, being in his day one of the foremost men of the State, serving in the State Legislature, in congress, and in 1857 being elected Judge of the Supreme Court, in which capacity he served for fifteen years, being Chief Justice for five years. Colonel Thompson's brother Samuel G. Thompsons, Esq., is in the front rank of the Philadelphia bar to-day. Colonel Thompson is very popular with the citizen, as well as in the greater part of the State. If he has never held prominent office it has only been because he has never before been a candidate, choosing to remain in the non-aggressive state of political toil and public service. Colonel Thompson was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., on December 6, 1832. He was educated in the Erie Academy and Princeton College, graduating from the latter in 1854, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of law, continuing in the profession up to the present time. During Governor Packer's administration he served as aid-de-camp, which gave him the title of Lieutenant Colonel, and he was subsequently Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania militia. Colonel Thompson was chosen delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

B. J. McGrann, nominee for State Treasurer, is a son of the late Richard McGrann, who came to this country in 1819. The father was one of the best known railroad contractors in the State, and did a great deal of public work. Bernard J. was born on the homestead in Manheim township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, just outside of the city limits of Lancaster, on June 24, 1837, and has resided there since. He obtained his education in the public schools of Lancaster city, and at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. From 1854 to 1870 he devoted nearly his whole time to agricultural pursuits of the farm, and at the death of his father succeeded him in the banking firm of Reed, McGrann & Co., in Lancaster. He is still at the head of that firm. Since 1870 he has been largely engaged in the construction of public works. In company with others he built the Catawissa extension railroad to Williamsport in 1870, ready for the rolling stock. He subsequently graded a portion of the Bound Brook Railroad, from Jenkintown to the Jersey line, including the bridge across the Delaware. He located and constructed the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad from Pittsburg to Youngstown, O., a distance of 70 miles, including a bridge across the Ohio river 70 feet above the water. He began this work in 1879. Mr. McGrann has one of the largest and finest farms in Lancaster county, on which is a beautiful residence. He is a practical farmer and tobacco raiser. He is the owner of a great deal of real estate in and about Lancaster City, including the fine large agricultural park bearing his name, where a big fair is now being held. Mr. McGrann has always been an earnest, hard-working Democrat, and contributed largely to the party. He is an open-hearted, liberal man, popular with both Democrats and Republicans throughout the State and at home. He has a wife and two young sons.

On Ballycoree Hill.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Ten thousand Nationalists assembled at Ennis to-day, determined to carry out the League programme for a monster meeting. Twelve bands of police had taken possession of Ballycoree Hill over night, and were ready to prevent any gathering in that locality. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the procession started toward Ballycoree. Among those in the lead were members of Parliament Timothy Sullivan, John Dillon, William O'Brien, Joseph Richard Cox, Philip Stanhope and David Sheehy. A number of guests were also in the front ranks. Upon reaching the approaches of Ballycoree they found them guarded by soldiers and police, and the procession halted in the fields. Here Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Stanhope stood up in their carriages and addressed the multitudes around them.

They had hardly got well under way in their speeches when the defenders of the Hill, seeing that there was to be no work for them in that capacity, began to act on the offensive. The Hussars, headed by Colonel Turner Divisional Magistrate, advanced, and Colonel Turner ordered the assemblage to disperse within five minutes or they would be considered as rioters. Mr. Stanhope then upon handed the Magistrate a copy of the resolutions which it was proposed to adopt, and declared that they were legal, and that if any collision between the people and the authorities should occur he would hold Colonel Turner responsible for the blood that might be shed.

The resolutions declared Ireland's right to Home Rule, proclaimed the adherence of the League to Mr. Parnell, extended thanks to the Liberals for their services in the cause of Irish liberty, pledged the people to resist the suppression of the League and denounced the land-grabbing system. After reading the resolutions Colonel Turner stated that he was bound to execute his orders and repeated the command to disperse. After a parley the managers of the meeting gave the word, and the procession was re-formed and marched back to Ennis.

Here the meeting reassembled in O'Connell Square, and Mr. O'Brien finished the speech he had begun at Ballycoree. There was much enthusiasm shown. The soldiers and police followed when it became apparent that no further attempt to assemble at the hall was to be made, and appeared at the O'Connell Square meeting just as Mr. O'Brien was finishing his address. The people moved on without any contact with the Constabulary, and amid great cheering escorted their leaders to the hotel. Having seen them safely indoors and given a parting cheer the crowd peaceably dispersed. Various small meetings were held during the evening, and there was great rejoicing over the day's demonstration. The military and police made no further attempt at interference.

To-night Ennis is in a state of jubilation. The streets are crowded with exultant people who resemble a populace after the reception of news of a great victory.

There were mass meetings yesterday in Regent's Park, London, at Northwich, Hackney and Wick, at which resolutions similar to those adopted at Ballycoree to day were passed. There will be another meeting for the same purpose to-morrow at the Alexandria Palace, which promises to be a monster assemblage.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at E. James' drug store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A pet monkey upset a lamp that he had lighted in a house at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., the other morning, and caused a loss of $2,500 by fire, besides burning himself to death.

—Buffalo has a woman contractor. Her name is Mrs. A. M. Holloway and she has just secured the contract for cleaning the streets of that city for five years by a bid of $447,000.

—An engineer on the Wabash Railway, whose train has yet to meet with its first accident, attributes his good luck to a cat that has been his constant companion in the cab for a year.

—Mary Sloan, a red cheeked Irish girl, went on the Arizona to sell apples when the vessel was at Queenstown. Before she was aware of it the ship had started on its way to America and Mary is here now.

—Frank C. McNeilly, a Maine bank clerk, aged nineteen, who has absconded with nearly $300,000 in cash and securities, is the youngest "Young Napoleon of finance" that has yet been developed. He was a "deeply religious" young man.

—According to the latest authorities, the Missouri-Mississippi river is not only the longest in name, but the longest in extent of stream in the world—4,332 miles. The next longest is the Nile—4,000 miles—and the next in order the Amazon and Congo.

—Probably the biggest yoke of oxen in the world are on exhibition at the Eastern Maine State fair this week. They were raised in Vermont, and measure 10 feet in girth and actually weigh 7,000 pounds. It cost to raise them up to their great weight over $1,000.

—An old negress living near Sunnyside, Ga., has two children, a boy and a girl. The girl she has named "I will arise and go to my Father," but calls her "I willer," for short. The boy's name is "Only begotten son, in whom I am well pleased," but he is called "Only," for short.

—A San Antonio, Tex., woman publishes the following card in a local paper: "I want the public to distinctly understand that my husband is no negro. My mother was a creole French woman and my father a Cherokee Indian, and my husband's mother was a Comanche Indian and his father a German."

—A Hungarian at Enterprise, a small mining village near Osceola, Clearfield county, attempted to light his pipe the other day with a dynamite cartridge, and would probably have succeeded had not the cartridge suddenly embarked in the explosion business and blew off the thumb and two fingers of his right hand.

—Mr. Francis Bramley, of Cleveland, owns a horse which served through the entire war of of the rebellion. He has been retired from active service, but occasionally he goes to a soldiers' reunion. He proudly lifts his head at the cheers of his companions of the war. He pricks up his ears at the rattle of a drum and tries to prance at the sound of the bugle, and seems to enjoy the occasion as much as any of his two-footed friends.

—It is a curious fact, but true, that comparatively few people who have horses or cattle stolen are ever able to describe them accurately, even though they may have been in the habit of driving the horses every day. It is this inability to describe property that oftentimes prevents proper steps being taken to recover the property stolen. Though horses may have good marks on their limbs it is seldom that their owners can tell what limbs they are on.

—In a mill at Ontonogon, Michigan, on Saturday last, a mischievous workman named Polk, placed a small garter snake upon the shoulder of a fellow-workman named Hollis. The latter was busy, and the reptile made the circuit of his neck before he met the flashing eyes and darting tongue within two inches of his nose. With a scream Hollis threw up his hands and fell to the floor in a dead faint. He is now very low from the effects of the shock.

—An attempt was made to wreck the evening passenger train on the Illinois Central Railway on last Saturday evening by some miscreants who placed a tie across the track at a point one half mile south of Chatsworth, the scene of the late disaster, in a cut and on a curve. The obstruction was noticed by the engineer just as the engine was about to strike it. The grade at this point, being up-hill and on a curve, enabled him to stop the train in a short distance, thereby preventing a serious accident.

—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Illinois has received from Professor Forbes, the State Entomologist, a discouraging report in reference to the distribution of the chinch bug throughout the State. The Professor says: "It is very destructive in thirty counties, occurs in large numbers in sixteen others, in moderate numbers in seventeen, and in numbers not especially injurious, but sufficient to threaten harm another year, in twenty-five, while from thirteen counties it is reported as practically absent."

—The McHenry County (Ills.) Agricultural Board has issued an announcement to the effect that the offer to the couple who would unite in holly wedlock on the fair grounds during the coming fair has been taken and the ceremony will take place in the amphitheatre on Wednesday, September 21. The county fair officials have issued many notices, which read as follows: "You are invited to be present, and should you desire to give the couple any present, please notify the secretary what it will be, that your name may appear among the donors to be published.

—Fredericksburg, Va., has a big pickle factory that is supplied with cucumbers from the lands adjoining the city. This season the supply has reached 30,000,000 cucumbers, those engaged in their production furnishing from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each. An acre will produce 100,000, and they sell in Fredericksburn at 80 cents per 1,000. The object is to get them an inch or an inch and a half long, and this requires active picking before they increase this size. A boy will pick 3,000 in a day. Picking them thus early increases the productiveness of the vine, and, while the season lasts, others are appearing in place of those taken from the vines.

—Dr. McDonald, claiming to be a snake charmer from Michigan, tried his magic upon a serpent of the viperous kind at Lawrenceburg, Tenn. He offered $10 reward for the largest and most poisonous of snakes. A man went into the wild swamps of Lawrence and captured what looked to be the king of American poison. His snakeship was 49 inches long and had 18 rattles, with horny cells full of poison. The snake was turned over to the now wiser, though unfortunate, Dr. McDonald. The doctor took on about a pint of alcohol, opened the box, caught the snake just back of the head with his right hand, when he buried his poisonous fangs in the doctor's hand, between the thumb and forefinger. Quite a crowd had gathered upon the scene who nearly all scampered away when Dr. McDonald dropped the snake, but picked it up again and put the head of the reptile in his mouth after coiling it around his neck. The snake was said to be as mad as a hornet, and no sooner was the box lid knocked off with a hatchet than it leaped out of the box. Some of the bravest of the audience succeeded in killing it, after the bitten man threw it down. Medical aid was called in, and Drs. McClain and Nell administered to him. McDonald died.

—John Barnhardt, a carpenter, 22 years of age, employed by George Neville, a contractor of Braddock, was killed near West Newton Saturday afternoon last while unloading lumber from a car. It appears that he was standing beside the car and the lumber accidentally fell on him, killing him almost instantly.

—Sunday morning the stable of Michael Adams, near Lititz, was entirely consumed by fire and one of his children, a boy two years of age, was burned to a crisp, while another, aged five, was rescued with some difficulty. It is supposed the fire started from matches, with which the boys were playing in the stable.

—Jack Turner, a lawless character of Bell county, Kentucky, who has killed his wife's father and all her brothers and three or four other men, including the sheriff of the county, was shot at on Monday at Pineville, from ambuscade, and fell, with fifteen bullet wounds and one from buckshot. The party included a nephew.

—The death is announced of the well-known Welsh bard, the Rev. John Jones, vicar of Llandysilliogogo, which took place at Newquay, Cardieanshire, in his 84th year. He was born at Dolgenlly, and was a descendant of the celebrated Welsh clergyman Ellis Wyn, author of "Y Bardd Cwsg." He took priest's orders in 1854, and four years afterward was promoted to the vicarage of Llandysilliogogo, in which parish he labored for the long period of 30 years. To Welshmen he was best known by his bardic name, Idrisyn.

—A suit has been filed in the Superior Court at Cincinnati, in which the plaintiff is Mrs. Mary Ennis, who seeks to recover $3,200 from the Rev. S. W. Bushong, formerly pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, of that city, but now stationed at Waynesville, O. Mrs. Ennis alleges that she gave a pension claim to the minister for collection. He induced her to sign a paper, the purport of which she was ignorant. It is asserted that Mr. Bushong collected the money, amounting to $2,200, and that he has appropriated it to his own use. Mrs. Ennis seeks to recover the pension and $1,000 damages. The defendant is one of the best known ministers in Ohio.

—A certain Albany grocer, to make a good show, has been in the habit of leaving coffee bags filled with sand in front of his store during the day time. The other night, by mistake, one of the bags was not taken in. Covetous eyes saw what appeared to be a bag of coffee, and the covetous man paid $2 for a wagon, and after dark confiscated the bag and drove off with it. He discovered that it was filled with sand and that he was out $2, and then had the assurance to send a threatening letter to the grocery man telling him of the fact and stating that if he did not send $2 to him (he gave a fictitious name) through the postoffice he would expose his dishonesty. The scheme did not work.

—That the Indians of the far West have not yet been civilized is proved by an Oregon merchant, who says that the debts of dead Indians are paid by their relatives. "When Anderson and Bernhardt," he said, "killed an Indian several years ago, he owed me $345. Since that time $350 of this amount has been paid me by his relatives. Kentucky died the other day owing me $50. Already his relatives have approached me on the subject and made arrangements to pay the amount. It is a law with them to pay the debts of their relatives, and they never break it. I am sure of getting my money if a n Indian dies owing me; but when a white man dies leaving no property, no matter how rich his relatives are, I never expect to get a cent."

—Recently Pedro Amaro, twenty-six years old; Jeronimo Diaz, twenty-six years old; and Jacob Rodriguez, twenty-one years old, convicted kidnapers, who had belonged to the Martagas band of the Cuban bandits, were taken out of the royal jail in Mantanzas and shot in the presence of over ten thousand people. Amaro and Diaz were perfectly calm and met their fate with bravery. Rodriguez was much affected, and had to be taken to the place of execution in a carriage. He cried bitterly and was continually calling on his mother. Pedro Amaro was the father of four small children, who, with their mother, came to the jail the evening before the execution. The men were made to kneel down, and were shot by a company of fifty soldiers. They died instantly. This was the first execution in Mantanzas in twelve years.

—An army officer now in Chicago asked the other day: "Do you know where the exact geographical center of the United States is? Never thought anything about it, probably? Well, its marked by a grave—that of Major Ogden, of the United States army, who died at Fort Riley, in Kansas, in 1855, during the cholera epidemic of that year. Major Ogden's remains were afterward removed to Fort Leavenworth and buried in the National Cemetery there, but his monument still stands on a knoll a little to the northeast of the post—Fort Riley—and it lifts its head towards the clouds in the exact geographical center of the United States. This isn't a conceit; its a fact, though probably of the hundreds of men now at the fort not 1 in 100 ever stops to think about. Fort Riley is few miles east of Junction City, Kan., and is one of the most important cavalry stations in the country.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

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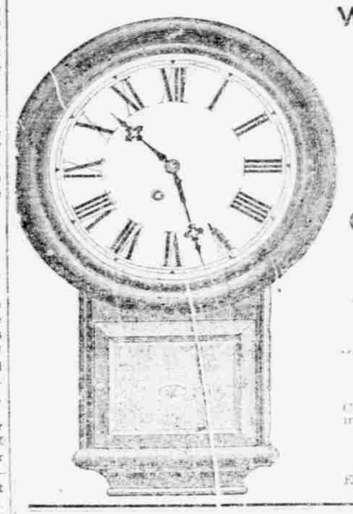

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Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
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A LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 19, 1886-tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best in The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 80 ball; 40 ball, 60 grs.; 45 ball, 70 grs. The strongest shooting rifle made. Fitted with Peep Sights, Globe Front Sights and the celebrated Marlin Combination Rear Sight. Prices, Plain Rifle, $20; Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, $22; Half Magazine, $24; Full Magazine, $26. Send for illustrated circular. Mailed free.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and all rifle matches. Although made in fourteen different styles, prices from $10 to $50. Send for illustrated catalogue.
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FOR MEN ONLY
VIGOROUS HEALTH
PERFECT MANHOOD
HARRIS SEMINAL PASTILLES
A Radical Cure for Nervousness, Debility, Organic Weakness, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Impaired Memory, Lack of Energy, Nervous Prostration, Premature Old Age, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Blotches, Unfitness for Study or Business, Sleeplessness, Confusion of Ideas, Dizziness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Loss of Power, Hesitancy, Nervousness, Trembling, Weak Nerves, Failing Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Blushing, Bashfulness, Nervousness in the Presence of Others, Wakefulness, Lack of Confidence, Dullness of the Senses, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other symptoms of Nervous Debility, Physical Incapacity, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Organic Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 9, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Grapes are fast ripening.

—Pay your tax thirty days before the elec-

—Thirty new citizens were naturalized by Court on Monday last.

—Mrs. W. Milton Brown, of Johnstown, visiting friends in this place.

—Game was never known to be so scarce in this neighborhood as it is this season.

—Prof. M. R. Denny who has been spending a few weeks in Ohio, returned home last week.

—Mrs. Richards, of Zanesville, Ohio, is visiting her son, Burgess Richards, of this place.

—Miss Ethel Russell, of Columbus, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Mary Roberts, of this town.

—W. Stephen Robins, of Lilly, is reported seriously ill with but little hope for recovery.

—Mr. Edward McGhale, of Portage, was in attendance at court as a juror during the past week.

—Young Democrats who voted on age are required to be assessed and pay tax in order to vote this fall.

—Harry Kirkwat, formerly of this place and a resident of Johnstown, was in attendance at court this week.

—The old canal boatmen and Portage railroad men will hold their annual reunion at Hollidaysburg to-day (Friday.)

—Minnie, the three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Humphreys, of the News, died on Sunday last after a long illness.

—The Bedford County Commissioners have paid off $9,500 of the county debt. The bonded debt now amounts to $17,000.

—Michael Lynch, a member of Millville band, died at his home in that place on Tuesday, in the 40th year of his age.

—During the present year the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has expended over two million dollars for cars and engines.

—By the falling of a scaffold around the bridge closed in Williamsport on Tuesday, four men were killed. All had families.

—Frank Story, of Johnstown, was reported seriously ill the early part of this week, but we understand is rapidly recovering.

—Weevil leaves, ground to a pulp, and applied to a bruise or a wound from a rusty nail or a single cut, will give immediate relief.

—A small grub worm an inch and a half long and as thick as a lead pencil, is destroying the potato crop in some sections of this county.

—Rev. J. W. Corbett, a well known Methodist minister, died at his home in Johnstown on Wednesday, aged about sixty five years.

—The law fixes a fine of ten dollars for all township supervisors who fail to put up guide boards in repair, guide boards at the cross roads.

—The location of our readers is called to the advertisement "Comparative worth of Baking Powders," which will be found on the first page.

—This is the time of the year when candidates for office get in their work on the court and those who know it all, without taking a newspaper.

—J. K. Pasholman, Esq., a member of the Blair county bar, was on Tuesday last admitted to the practice in the several Courts of this county.

—John Johnson, a colored resident of Somerset township, Cherrfield county, died on Saturday last of old age at the alleged age of 107 years.

—The way to keep your credit good is to pay as you go. It is one of the few things in life worth that gets brighter and more valuable with disuse.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has rescinded the order making people pay an excess of 25 cents when they neglect to buy tickets before boarding trains.

—Mr. Mark, son of Mr. Joseph Mack, of Carrolltown, who for some time past has been working at Coalport, returned home seriously ill with typhoid fever.

—Thomas Howe, our Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, spent a few days in town during the present week circulating among the voters.

—FOR SALE.—A fine, large book case and desk will be sold cheap. Parties wishing to purchase can see the case by calling on Mr. Martin Ward, of this place.

—George M. Rowe, Esq., who was taken sick last week, while in Court, and laid up for several days, is able to be out again attending to his professional business.

—Miss May and Blanch Henry and Miss Meg Sanders, all of this place, on Monday last returned to St. Xavier's Academy to resume their studies at that institution.

—Mr. James Quinn, of the leading merchants of Johnstown, Messrs Geo. Fisher & Quinn, spent the present week in town doing duty as foreman of the Grand Jury.

—On Tuesday and Wednesday the flood gates of heaven were opened and the long looked for rain fell profusely on the parched earth, refreshing the dust and settling the heavy.

—Carleton Foster, formerly of the Democrat of this place, but for several years past a resident of Greensburg, has friends in this place during the past week.

—E. Lester Larimer, who has been filling the Pennsylvania railroad for several years railroad home on Monday, being laid up with quinsy for a short time on account of erysipelas.

—The case of John A. Blair vs. Thomas Ryan, on trial last week when our paper went to press, was concluded on Friday evening, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $750

The Last Shot of the War.

The man who claims to have ordered the last shot fired on the confederate side during the late unpleasantness is Mr. A. B. Faircloth, of Cammilla, Ga., a gentleman as modest as he is brave. The incident was told by Capt. D. H. Anders, an old comrade in arms of Mr. Faircloth, and forms a unique feature in the unwritten history of the great struggle. Mr. Faircloth belonged to Company C, Second Georgia cavalry. This regiment was for some time associated with Terry's famous Texas Rangers, whose exploits are among the most highly prized traditions of the war. The intimacy that grew up between these two commands was very close and tender, and remained unbroken at the end. A ranger would succor a Second Georgia cavalry man in distress as quick as he would his own brother. They fought together, bivouacked together and went on many a wild adventurous raid.

Lee and Johnson had both surrendered. Only Kirby Smith remained at the head of armed resistance. The confederacy was in its death throes. Wheeler determined not to surrender his men, but to force his way across the country to join Smith west of the Mississippi. To this end he procured the removal of his command from Johnson's army, and started upon one of the most hazardous retreats in the annals of war. While everywhere confederate troops were grounding their arms, taking the oath of allegiance to the United States government and returning to their homes, this little band under their gallant leader refused to lower the stars and bars.

Wheeler's bold movement was kept a profound secret, known only to his own men and General Johnson. All thought the war was over. The federals came freely into the lines of their late foes, and there was a general intermingling of the 'blue and the gray.' It fell to lot of Company C to guard Wheeler's rear. A barrel of brandy was discovered just inside the reserve picket lines, and these old veterans, with true soldiery instinct, soon tapped it and were fast getting into hilarious condition. The lieutenant in command of the picket guards was in a short time unable to distinguish a confederate from a 'Yank,' and was relieved by Mr. Faircloth, the orderly sergeant. The aroma of that brandy was wafted to the olfactories of the union soldiers, and soon a troop of cavalry was seen coming at a headlong charge upon that barrel. Sergeant Faircloth obeyed the orders of his chief, and the dashing squadron was received with a volley from their picket line. They were dumb-founded, and without returning the fire showed a white flag. The sergeant advanced to parley with the bearer of the flag of truce.

'What the deuce did you fire for? Don't you know the war is over?' This was jerked out by the spokesman on the other side.

'I obeyed orders,' calmly replied the sergeant. 'No troops can pass my line.'

'But man, Johnson has surrendered and the war is over. Come, let us pass, we want to taste that brandy over there.'

'I must carry out my orders,' stoutly maintained Sergeant Faircloth, 'and if your men advance they will be fired upon. But,' he added 'I am expecting orders calling in my men every minute, and if you wait perhaps you may get a taste of the brandy.'

Strange to say, the troop waited, and the order came. Then there was a rush for the barrel—when Johny 'Reb' and 'Yank' got on a drunk together.

This was the last shot fired in the late war, and the incident, now published for the first time, will be read with interest by those who participated in the novel scene, as well as the general public. To complete the story it only remains to tell that, acting under the advice of Johnson, Wheeler gave over his daring attempt, and, turning his men to the brigade, regimental and company commanders to act they saw fit, gathered about him a few bold spirits, and started to join the head of the confederacy in his effort to escape his pursuers.

A Strange Freak of Nature.

Near Sandusky, Ohio, in a little stone house rendered invisible to passers-by on the roadway by the means of green shrubbery in the midst of which it is located, lives a little, dried up fisherman named John Barns. He was one of the first settlers in Erie county, and until a few years ago supported himself by fishing in the lake which borders upon his home. But lately he became possessed of a freak of nature which bids fair to make him a competence. The curiosity is one of the most strangely deformed human beings that ever lived. It is a boy about fifteen years of age, born with hands and feet that are grown together, and resembles as much as anything, two handles on the side of a trunk.

The house is always thronged with curiosity seekers who, by paying a dime, are permitted to view the freak which resides in a padded dry goods box. The child, if such it can be called, is attended by a woman. Who he is or where he came from is not known, the old man an woman jealously guarding their secret. The boy is seemingly in good health and can speak intelligently.

Grandpa's Journey.

"Taking a little trip, eh, grandpa?" said a little boy to his grandfather, who was busily engaged in paring his corns.

"I do not know that I can call it much of a journey, going over this infernal corn," replied grandpa.

"You will not take in the entire cornfield, probably, but you will be able to get over one acher, anyway," replied the boy.

An Old Nurse's Thirty Years Experience.

An old nurse of 30 years experience says that she has never used a wine that has such a pleasing effect on her patients as that made by Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J. It is a pure article and people have confidence in it. Ask any noted physician. For sale by druggists.

AN Old Point Comfort resort—the tip of a cigar.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 638 East 167th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had fallen from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1887, went to work in one month and regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

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Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

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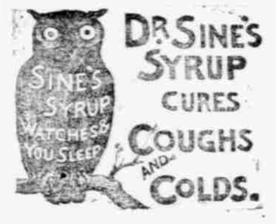

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Millside,	10.00	2.57
Dysarts,	10.06	3.01
Condron,	10.10	3.05
Dean,	10.16	3.09
Frugality,	10.27	3.17
Shirley,	10.35	3.23
Fallen Timber,	10.40	3.28
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Flyn City,	2.05	7.12
Fallen Timber,	2.07	7.28
Shirley,	3.09	7.27
Frugality,	3.16	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.53
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Trial of Aaron Burr.

Immediately upon the close of his office as Vice President, Burr started on an expedition to the Mississippi Valley, to work up among the people of that locality his scheme for establishing an independent republic west of the Mississippi. He found some citizens and some Government officials ready to fall in with his plans, and there seems little doubt that for a time James Wilkinson, General-in-Chief of the army and Governor of Louisiana Territory, was inclined favorably towards the scheme. Probably this was because he was not aware of its extent and enormity at first, for later he made an effort to thwart the plan, and it was through his information that the attention of the Government was called to Burr's plans. In November, 1806, Burr was arrested and summoned before a grand jury at Frankfort, Ky., but no bill was found against him, owing to difficulty of procuring witnesses, and he was released, and his friends celebrated his triumph with a grand ball. But meanwhile President Jackson had commissioned Graham the Secretary of the Orleans Territory, to investigate the reports about Burr, and immediately afterward he issued a proclamation against "an unlawful scheme set on foot for invading the Spanish dominions." Graham, securing from the Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky the requisite authority, seized a number of boats on the Muskingum and Ohio rivers which Burr had fitted out for his expedition. Burr, hearing of the seizures, made his escape to the west shore of the Mississippi, but a body of militia was sent, under the President's proclamation, to arrest him. He had previously had all his cases of arms thrown into the river, and therefore assumed the pretense of utter innocence of any hostile intentions, demanding that he and all those with him should be searched, and h s boats examined for evidence of his revolutionary designs. As nothing of the sort was found, a strong sentiment in his favor was aroused. He was brought before the Supreme Court of the Territory, but the grand jury not only refused to bring any indictment against him, but presented charges against the Governor for calling out the militia to arrest him. Burr, now free, resolved to disband all his followers and leave the country. But before he could accomplish this he was again arrested. An indictment for high treason was found against him by the grand jury of the District of Virginia. He was charged with levying war, by the collection of armed men within the dominion of Virginia. He was also charged with concocting a scheme for the overthrow of the national authority in the Western States and Territories. As there was not sufficient evidence against him, however, on his trial, he was acquitted.

Money in Breeding Good Horses.

The best horses in the world for light service are bred in the United States; it may be said that this country yields a better class of horses for all work than does any other on the globe; but beyond all question, our road horses are signally superior to those of any other land.

There is money, good substantial money, nor that in small quantity, in breeding horses well, with a fixed end in view. Every farmer has, or may have, a good mare; it may not be one of great intrinsic value, but a mare of good points, well spirited, good on the road, well-modeled as a dam, with room to carry and ability to nourish her foal. This mare is capable of doing good service in breeding, equally with what she renders in other labors for her owner. The farmer's aim should be the product of the best foal possible, because it costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, and there is no economy in using a cheap or convenient stallion, when a first-class one, of fit blood lines and high quality can be had for a little extra care and a little more money. Let our readers estimate the value of care in breeding by considering the price which good stock brings, even when young, and the condition of markets in cities and large towns where good, well-looking horses, having good action, style and substance are always in demand, and they will conclude that it pays to breed well. There is no use in trying to breed valuable stock, if the sire is selected at haphazard, breeding is a science, and there can be no sure outcome from either its study or application, unless the progenitor of the stock shall have been thoroughly bred. It is well to use a well bred mare whenever this is possible, but a strong bred sire will unfailingly improve upon the most ordinary bred dam, and will more than make good her deficiencies, and compensate for the investment.

The Scribe at the Circus.

Oh, the drums were heard and the piccolo note, as the circus up-town paraded, and the shorn-off mule and whiskered goat and the elephant umber shaded. I followed it calmly at early morn, my work and my labors spurning, and I harked to the sound of a rusty horn with a wild and unhallowed yearning. Few and short were the tunes they played, and they paused not at all to monkey; so I slowly followed the route they made at the heels of the leopard donkey. I bought up a seat at the show that night, and looked at the timber woman, who tied herself in a knot so tight she seemed more like hemp than human. And I eagerly looked at the wondrous bloke who swallowed some cotton blazing, and blew from his nostrils a cloud of smoke till I thought he was sheol raising. And I watched the clown as he ran and rolled and stood in a dozen poses, and worked off a string of jokes so old, they came from the time of Moses.

W. O. TUGGLE, of LaGrange, Ga., writing about Darbys Prophylactic Fluid, says: "It is a priceless jewel as a disinfectant and deodorizer. My wife states for the benefit of young mothers that it is a valuable adjunct to the nursery." It is equally so to parents traveling with children. Not only is the Fluid invaluable as a deodorizer, but a few drops added to the water in bathing will remove all eruptions from the skin, chafing, etc., and greatly refresh and soothe.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY
It is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Cluzy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.

Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.

HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 13, 1886.

I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.

J. W. S. FLEMING.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Tone the System, and create Appetite, so that the body is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
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Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Pa., is prepared to supply from a large stock, of manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1888-tf.

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WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX SPATENTER-VERSHIRE SAD IRON, which combines two sad irons, Polisher, Plater, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOZEN AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Meade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the best established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Genuine Stock. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. W. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

A stowaway—The glutton.

Lost at sea—The sight of land.

The writing-master's business is flourishing.

The hardest kind of pork is made of pig-iron.

A deaf mute, it is said, is not a man of his word.

A man whom we can put up with—a good hotel keeper.

Where one person is drowned at sea, 320 are killed on land.

This is a bad time to buy thermometers—they are so high.

The last charge at Gettysburg was made by the hotel-keepers.

Another hotel horror, as the man said when the hash was set before him.

Without push behind it, natural gas amounts to nothing. So with a town.

"Some one says that the age of a political party may be told by its rings."

"The New York girls practice smiling before a glass." The men smile behind it.

It doesn't prove that a man is proud when he turns up his nose at a sulphur match.

A man must look up and be hopeful, particularly when he is trying to drink from a jug.

But for the house fly, says Prof. Proctor, epidemics would carry off 1,000,000 people per year.

One of the greatest blessings you can enjoy is a tender, honest and enlightened conscience.

The susceptible youth is like a mosquito. There is little hope for him after he gets mashed.

The musical composition, "Warblings at Eve," is the first intimation that Adam was a singer.

Sitting up late at night paints blue rims around the eyes and pencils crow's feet on the prettiest faces.

Do not kiss the baby, unless you want the diphtheria. N. B.—Female babies, at seventeen, are not dangerous.

Most women have need to whisper "lead us not into temptation," when they see another with a new bonnet.

A Colorado girl mistook her lover for a bear and filled him with shot. He weighs more than he did, but is not handsomer.

The baby believes in the motto: "A place for everything and everything in its place," and her place for everything is her mouth.

A man was boasting that he had an elevator in his house. So he has, chimed his wife, and he keeps it in the cupboard in a bottle.

Forty years ago Robert Bonner was foreman of a small New York weekly and received $18 a week. He reckons up $2,000,000 nowadays.

Jacob Welch, of Pitchie county, West Virginia, cut down a hollow maple tree the other day, from which ran twenty-seven full grown squirrels.

A minister prayed for those "who were smitten with illness, and those who have gone fishing and also those too lazy to dress for church."

The way to keep your credit good is never to use it. It is one of the few things in this world that gets brighter and more valuable with disuse.

A man recently astonished his wife by coming home with two black eyes. "What have you been doing?" said she. "Getting a pair of socks," he replied.

The highest spot inhabited by human being, is said to be the Buddhist cloister of Hanles Thibet, where 21 priests live at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

A machine that will sew on 3,000 buttons a day has been invented. But it doesn't wear gaiters and is not so pleasant to flirt with as the previous kind.

The Rattlesnake's Awful Eye.

Never seeing a snake charm a bird or animal, I concluded it was a negro superstition or fancy, devoid of fact. So I continued to think till a few days ago when a farmer friend of mine, living four miles south of Abilene told me what he had lately witnessed. He said he was riding along on a prairie and saw a prairie dog within a few feet of him, which refused to scamper to his hole, as prairie dogs usually do when approached by man; on the contrary, he sat as if transfixed to the spot, though making a constant nervous, shuddering motion, as if anxious to get away. My friend thought this was strange, and while considering the spectacle he presently saw a large rattlesnake coiled up under some bushes, his head uplifted, about six or seven feet from the dog, which still heeded him not, but looked steadily upon the snake. He dismounted, took the dog by the head and thrust him off, when the snake, which had up to that moment remained quiet, immediately swelled with rage and began sounding his rattles. The prairie dog for some time seemed benumed, hardly capable of motion, but grew better and finally got into his hole. My friend then killed the rattler. Now, was this a case of charming? If not, what was it? My friend who told me this is named John Irving McClure, a farmer, well known to me, a good and truthful man. I now give it up that snakes do indeed charm, or so paralyze birds and little animals with terror, when they can catch their eye, that they become helpless and motionless almost as good as dead. What say the scientists?

And to one who is familiar with the eyes of rattlesnakes it does not seem unreasonable that they should have such power. If you will examine the eye of one when he is cold in death, you will perceive that it has an extremely malignant and terrible expression. When he is alive and excited I know of nothing in all nature of so dreadful appearance as the eye of the rattlesnake. It is enough to strike not only birds and little animals but men with nightmare. I have on several occasions examined them closely with strong glasses, and feel with all force what I state, and I will tell you that there are few men on the face of the earth who can look upon an angered rattlesnake through a good glass—bringing him apparently within a foot or two of the eye—and stand it more than a moment.

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"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

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"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

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Allegheny township, June 4, 1887.

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